Showers probably; southeast winds.

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CRESHAM

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He Regrets Her "Levying Unjust

War" Against Corea

STONISHMENT IN WASHINGTON.

gas the Secretary Blundered Again ! Japan Mas Made No Reply as Yet-A Despatch Which Practically Places the United States on the Side of China-The Secretary's Friendship Toward the Chisees Minister - Diplomats Surprised.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- The fact has just come to light that the Administration, through Secretary Gresham, has committed another diciomatic blunder which is considered even more serious than the attempt to restore Queen Langekalani and which may have more important results. Members of the diplomatic corps, among whom the facts have created something of a sensation, tell this story of it:

The Chinese Minister, who has been in frequest consultation of late with the Secretary of State regarding the strained relations existing between Japan and Corea, has finally induced the Secretary to send an official cable despatch to the Japanese Government expressing the dissatisfaction of the United States with the policy which Japan has been following toward Corea. and closing with these important words:

The United States views with regret the locating of as injust war by Japan upon a weak and defenceless nation like Cores.

This is considered a greater diplomatic blunder than the Secretary's action in the Hawaiian controversy, but there has not yet been time to realize the full effect of the message. The Japanese Government has made no reply, and has probably not yet recovered from its aston-

At the Japanese Legation here the officials profess to know nothing whatever about the belligerent message, and express a grave doubt as to the accuracy of the story. They declare their confidence in and their esteem for the Secretary of State, and say that he has always treated them with the greatest courtesy and attention. If any such communication has been sent to their Government they think it must have been transmitted through Mr. Dunn, the United States Minister at Tokio.

There is no doubt about the existence of the cable despatch. Secretary Gresham has shown a copy of it to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British seador. The Chinese and Corean legations have copies of it, and the fact of its existence is known to several members of the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Relations.

The despatch practically places the United States on the side of China in her dispute with Japan and Russia, and has probably destroyed with a single stroke of the pen all the good resuits that have been gained by half a century of diplomacy and friendly relations with Japan.

The United States have always been the closest friend Japan has had among the nations of the earth. We have given her sympathy and encouragement in her rapid progress toward modern civilization, and in her foreign policy Japan has always looked to the United States for advice and moral support. Her present system of government was organized by men engaged in this country by the Japanese ambassasible for a misunderstanding to arise.

Secretary Gresham has long shown a decided partiality toward the Chinese Minister. The two men were brought into personal contact continually for weeks while negotiating the treaty which now lies before the Senate for confirmation, and formed a very strong attachment. Mr. Gresham has taken occasion at various times to show his regard for the representative of the Celestial Kingdom, while diplomatists from Western countries have been treated with indifference. But it was not thought that a man of his knowledge and experience in legal and judicial matters would be induced, even by personal friendship, to accept the ex parte statements of the Chinese Minister and send a threatening message to Japan, at least without some further knowledge of the trouble in Corea between the two nations. It is more serious because the empire of Russia

is involved in the controversy and sustains the contentions of Japan. Japan has never threatened to levy war upon Corea, and has distinctly and repeatedly disavowed any intention or desire to do so. This disavowal has been made not only to China and the Corean Government, but also to Great Britain, Russia, the United States, and other nations. Therefore the admonition of the Secretary of State must have created a decided sense tion in Japan, particularly as he asserts that the

war she intends to levy will be unjust. Secretary Gresham probably has little personal knowledge of the controversy. According to international law and diplomatic customs he is not called upon to pass judgment upon the foreign policy of another nation at any time, and even with all the facts before him it would be regarded as an extraordinary breech of etiquette for him to undertake to determine whether the action of Japan has been or is just or unjust thiese the contention between the two Governments was submitted to him for arbitration. The United States can tender their good offices for the settlement of a difference nations, and have done so many times, but there \$ no record or recollection of a previous instance where the United States officially declared their opinion of the merits of a controversy without official knowledge of what it was about.

Japan, it is understood, has no serious quarrel with Corea. She has sent troops there because ber citizens have larger commercial interests in the country than any other foreigners, and these interests are endangered by the frequent insurrections due to bad government. She has distinctly declared that she has no intention of being the country. She has saked China kelpher establish good government, and China has refused to interfere, and expressed disure at the presence of Japanese troops.

The despatch of Secretary Gresham takes i for granted that Japan is going to do something that the has no intention of doing, and prevents the United States from exercising any influence that might be exerted in the settlement of the difficulty that now exists, not between Japan and Cures, but between Japan and China with

begand to t occan affairs. Any of the clerks in the State Department Wight have pointed out to the Secretary his mishe permits no suggestions unless they Seasked for, and neither of the Assistant See letaries clares to criticise his acts. He wrote the spanese despatch with his own hand, and sent at conference with any of his associates, Sthough Mr. Adee, the Second Assistant Sec has conducted previous correspondence in the subject with great skill and discretion, and Mr. Rockhill, the Third Assistant Secre-May, has spent a great part of his life in the

United States legation in China, and is familiar IRON STEAMBOATS COLLIDE with the international complications that have involved Corea for centuries,

THE COREAN TROUBLE. Japan Dentes that She Has Accepted Me.

SHANGHAL July 17. Nine Chinese merchant steamers have sailed from this port for Cores, and it is reported they have gone to withdraw the Chinese troops from that country. This report is denied in official circles, where, it is as-

serted, that the Chinese position there has been greatly strengthened. The Japanese Government has issued an official denial that Japan has accepted mediation.

PRISONERS 200 FEET IN AIR. Five Men Kept Thirty-six Hours on a Chi-

engo Lift Bridge. CHICAGO, July 17. After spending thirty-six hours at an altitude of 200 feet, five men who had been kept prisoners on the Halsted street lift bridge were lowered at 6 o'clock this evening and joined their families and friends. The men were Patrick O'Keefe, John Bratt, Frank

Fox, Tony Havel, and John Ratcliffe. The bridge is the only one of its kind among the numerous structures that span the various branches of the Chicago River. It was adopted by the city Government last year as an improvement over the ordinary swinging drawbridge, and consists of a steel framework over 200 feet high, with two solid foundations on each side of

The bridge is suspended by heavy cables with mlancing weights on each side, and is raised by machinery to permit the passage of take vessels up and down the river. At 6 o'clock yesterday orning the bridge was hoisted to allow a vessel to pass under it, and when it reached the top pinion in the hoisting apparatus broke, and it was impossible to lower the structure.

The five men named, a policeman, and two boys were on the bridge at the time it was elevated. The policeman and two boys were lowered in a chair tied to a rope, but the other men remained on the bridge all night and all day.

A rope was sent up to the men when it was found that the machinery could not be repaired at once, and the prisoners began to discuss means of escape. Policeman O'Connell was in a hurry to report for duty and it was decided that he should go first. A cloth was tied over his

yes to prevent him from growing dizzy. The rope was fastened securely about him and he was lifted over the bridge's side. The men held the rope over a beam and let it pay out until the weight ceased to pull against them, and then they knew that O'Connell was safe His experience was so disagreeable that he shouted to the others not to attempt it.

O'Keefe got his courage to the sticking point, however, and, after walking along a narrow framework of iron through which he could see the water 200 feet below, he reached a frail ladder on the side. Before he had descended thirty feet his head began to swim and his hands trembled so that he was almost unable to cling to the narrow iron slats forming the rounds of the ladder.

perspiration covered his face, and his breath same fast. He was getting dizzier every minute and finally he stopped. He thought it was 170 feet to the ground. Above it was thirty feet to a place which, if windy and perilous, was safer. He climbed back.

After the story O'Keefe told the men were error stricken, and nothing would induce them o make the attempt to climb down. All gathered in the signal man's little house, where they massed the night as comfortably as they could, after consuming a basket of provisions sent up to them by a rope.

This morning, when the families of the prison-

ers read in the papers of their plight, they hurried to the bridge and besieged the men who were working on the machinery with hysterical appeals that some steps be taken to rescue the

The members of their families were soon cor vinced that nothing could be done for several hours. Few left the bridge until late this after noon, when the machinery had been repaired. One young woman refused to be consoled until dors, and no one ever suspected that it was pos- she had received the following note from her

hauled up on the rope: " DEAR SISTER: I would like to come off my perch, but I can't. I'll be home some time to day, though. I've had plenty to eat so far, and I slept better than you did last night. Though my bed was not so soft as yours it was much cooler. But I'm safe as can be, and there you are. Don't worry about me."

Speaking of his experience, O'Keefe said: We were as comfortable as could be expected last night. We slept in that shanty, and each man put in a good night of it. We have

Why didn't you fellows climb down the ladder 3 "Well, three out of the five of us are corpu lent men, and the other two, I believe, were

afraid. I started down the ladder yesterday afternoon, but after I had gone thirty feet and looked down I began to get dizzy, and was glad enough to scramble back." ORANGE'S SCHOOL ELECTION.

Three Hundred Women Voted and the Regular Ticket Won.

ORANGE, N. J., July 17 .- West Orange had the iveliest school election in its history yesterday. providing that Boards of Education and Boards of School Trustees in the various school districts in a township should be consolidated into one body, and that a special election for the purpose

body, and that a special election for the purpose of choosing members of this board should be held at the call of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Yesterday was the time set for the election in West Orange, and there were three tickets in the field.

Stagos were run to the remoter parts of the district in West Orange, embracing a territory extending over the First and Second Mountains. These stages brought in the farmers, and most of them were accompanied by their wives, and, in some cases, by their daughters.

Soon after the polls were opened Mrs. Thomas A. Edison drove over from her home, Glenmont, in Liewellyn Park, and cast her first ballot, Her husband did not vote. Then Miss Katharine Garrison voted. Mrs. T. H. Powers Farr also voted, as did Mrs. John Burke, widow of the brewer, and Mrs. Alfred R. Kimball. Many other wealthy and prominent women cast their ballots. In all about 300 women voted.

When the votes were counted it was found that the regular ticket had been elected. In all 828 votes were cast. The new Board of Education will consist of Wendell P. Garrison, editor of the Nation; George R. Stagg. John J. Kenny, Thomas S. Drummond, Orville E. Freeman, Charles R. Wilmot, Alfred R. Kimball, J. Smith Pierson, and James A. McGlynn.

Bayaria's Tornado.

BERLIN, July 17.-The Bavarian tornado de rustated a tract fifteen miles long by two miles wids. The loss amounts to 2,000,000 marks Most of this is uninsured. The sufferers are poor, and the locality is unable to refund the locace.

losses.

A few fatalities occurred and a hundred per sons were injured. Large forest areas were levelled. In some instances trees were carried for metres. Numbers of people were carried ions

Resolutions Against Plats Beaten. At a meeting of the officers of the Twenty third Assembly District Blus-Root Republica

organization, last night, Abraham Gruber in treduced resolutions denouncing ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt for aiding the Milholiand or-ganization in the district. The resolutions caused a row that lasted three hours. They were finally defeated.

Drowned White Bathing.

John Reitz, the 12-year-old son of George Reits of 28 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, while bathing off the N orth Central pier in the Atlantic dock basin last evening was acceed with cramps and was drawned. Two companions tried to save him, but only succeeded in recovering

A GLEN ISLAND BOAT AMASHED INTO BY A CAR FLOAT.

An Hour After the Latter Cottlaton & Girt's Corpse, Still Warm, Is Found DelCities Up with the Tide-The Cephens Beached, with a Hole in Her Made by the Cetus, When the Iron steamboat Cetus, which left

Pier 1 at 1:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was abreast of Fort Hamilton the air thereabouts was full of fog. Exactly how many passengers were on her could not be ascertained. Her skipper, Capt. L. L. Morrell, declares that he had not more than thirty excursionists bound for Coney Ishand. Some folks who saw a num ber of passengers landed at Culver's dock, on the north side of Norton's Point, say that there were 250 of them. But it was a small load, anyhow. The Cetus was proceeding at about half speed after she ran into the fog bank, and was blowing her whistle. She was within an eighth of a mile of Norton's Point when she heard through the misty air the muffled whistle of a steamboat approaching from the eastward Capt, Morrell conjectured that the invisible

craft was the Cepheus of the same line, which was completing her first round trip of the season from Rockaway Beach. He signalled the engineer to go slow and the Cetus began to lose headway. Just then over the port how there loomed out of the mist the apparition of the sister ship. It was impossible to avoid a colli-sion. Capt. Morrell was in the pilot house and in charge of his vessel although Pilot William Quinn was at the wheel. The Captain signalled to the engineer to stop and reverse. Meanwhile the Cepheus, under a good head of steam, proceeded at about half speed, oblivious of danger. She was going diagonally across the the Cetus from east to west, The Cetus's sharp steel stem cut into her starboard side, entering the third compartment in the steel hull and making a rent about ten feet long and eight feet wide.

The rent ran below the water line, and the inrushing water instantly sent the Cepheus down many feet by the head. There were about twenty-five passengers aboard her. Two were thrown against the bar. They were George Stanfield and P. A. Brennan, proprietor of the Sagamore Hotel, both of Rockaway. Stanfield's head was cut and Brennan had a few bruises. No one else on either bost was hurt. On the Cetus one round-shouldered old man in a gray suit ran for the life-preserver rack, took out his penknife. cut the strings holding the cork jacket, and started to tie it around him. Capt. Morrell made him put the life preserver back into its place, declaring that the Cetus was in no danger, and that the other boat only had been

damager, and that the other boat only had been damaged.

The fog had lifted somewhat, and after several minutes the two steamboats were visible from the shore. Capt. Morrell of the Cetus had a hurrled conversation with Capt. William H. Van Schaick of the Cepheus, and they decided that it would be advisable to transfer the passengers of the Cepheus to the Cetus. In order to do this the Cetus ran alongside of her sister ship, which was now motionless, and the passengers were transferred without accident. Many of them were landed at Culver's dock, Norton's Point. Others were brought to the city by the Cetus and put off at the Iron Steamboat Company's pier.

others were brought to the city by the Cetus and put off at the Iron Steamboat Company's pier.

The bow of the Cetus had run almost a quarter of the way through the Cepheus's third compartment. It was Capt. Van Schaick's impression at first that he would be able to make New York even with his third compartment full of water, but his vessel sank so much by the head that he finally concluded to beach her. He feared that the transverse builk heads would give way under the pressure, and that the other compartments would be flooded, which would have meant the instant foundering of the boat. Before he had decided to head her for the beach inside of Norton's Point the Cetus, after landing such of the passengers as were bound for Coney Island, came out and made an effort to tow her injured sister to New York. The Cepheus sank further by the head and the two skippers decided that it would be better to beach her, so the Cetus drew away, taking on board the Captain and mate of the Cepheus. Then the Cepheus, with Pilot Loads at the helm, ran head on into the shallows. The tide was rising, and the engines of the unlucky steamboat were kept going until she was in a position that would leave her almost high and dry forward at the failing of the tide.

The damage to the Cetus can be repaired in a

most high and dry forward at tide.

The damage to the Cetus can be repaired in a day or two. As she crashed into the starboard bow of the Cepheus she carried away her stout bow flagstaff, lost the upper wooden part of the and about fifteen feet of the lattice railing bow of the Cepheus and carried away her stout bow flagstaff, lost the upper wooden part of the stem, and about fifteen feet of the lattice railing on the starboard side of her upper deck. Some of the woodwork of the Cepheus was jammed through the steel bows of the Cetus, giving her the appearance of having been plugged. There was above the water line a slit about twelve inches long, and all the white paint had been scraped from her bow, six feet from the cutwater, by the jacket steel of the Cepheus.

The Cepheus will have to go into dry dock and have her torn plates replaced. She may not be fit for service for several weeks. All of the woodwork above the gaping wound in her starboard bow was smashed to flinders. The Chapman Wrecking Company sent the wrecking steamer Hustler down to her last night. The great gash in her side will be patched until it is water proof and the flooded compartment will be pumped out. Then the Cepheus, probably under her own steam, will come up and go into dry dock. When the Cetua came up the man who had grabbed the life preserver was asked to relate his experience in the collision. He said: "You will kindly excuse me. I have heart disease and I don't like to talk over this thing. The very memory of it gives me a a shock, and I don't want to be stricken." Two of the women passengers on the Cetus who did not care to go ashore at Culver's dock said that there was no panic aboard. They said the of the women passengers on the Cetus who did not care to go ashore at Culver's dock said that there was no panic aboard. They said the shock of the collision was almost imperceptible, as it naturally would be to the ramming boat, and that the only persons who seemed to be frightened were the babies and the man with heart disease.

and that the only persons who seemed to be frightened were the babies and the man with heart disease.

The Cepheus is the swiftest of the iron fleet. It was she that transferred the passengers from the cholera-stricken steamship Normannia to Fire Island in 1892. She had a tempestious time of it in getting into the inlet, and the natives from the neighborhood of Fire Island compelled her passengers to remain aboard of her until the state militia enabled them to land. About two years ago the Cepheus struck what was supposed to be a piece of a submerged wreck or a rock off Norton's Point, and made water so rapidly that her skipper was forced to beach her, almost in the same place where she lay yearday, she was then submerged almost to the hurricane deck, and all of her furniture was practically ruined.

PANIC ON A GLEN ISLAND BOAT. The Glen's Starboard Side Badly Smashed by a Railroad Float.

Off Peck slip, about 9 o'clock last night, eavy railroad float carrying eight freight cars banged into the starboard side of the Glen Island excursion boat Glen, raked her light toiner work off for a distance of about sixty feet, nashed into her paddle box, twisted the wheel as though it had been made of tin, and gave

hundred passengers a very pronounced scare. The Glen, which is the old Pomona almost en tirely rebuilt, is a side-wheeler 216 feet long. and has been running over the excursion route only a few days. In charge of Capt. Cyrus E. Crabbe, who has been steamboating for forty years, the Glen left Glen Island at 7 o'clock She carried five hundred passengers. All but about one hundred left the tilen at her upper

landings As she was coming down under the Brooklyn ridge a railroad float lashed to a tug, said to be the William Palmer of Palmer's floats in Williamsburgh, was coming up the stream. Capt Crabbe says he heard the tug give one whistle, the signal that she was going to the right. James Wilson, the Glen's pilot, thought he heard the tug give two whistles, but afterhe heard the tog give two whisties, but after-ward thought that must have been a mintake from the fact that he saw her red light, not her green light. So Capt. Crabbe went ahead, ex-pecting the fleat to pass on his port side.

The tog and the Glen were about one thousand feet apart when the first whistic was given. Almost immediately, Capt. Crabbe save, the tog changed her course, signalling that she would pass on the New York side of the tilen. Capt. Crabbe, seeing that in trying to cut across his bow she would crash directly into him, changed the Glen's course in the attempt to sheer away toward the Brooklyn side, a thing which he says he ought not to have done. But if he had not done it he says he would have been sunk.

But there was not time, and the fleat struck

been sunk.

But there was not time, and the float struck
the filen on the starboard side about twenty feet
shaft the bows and went scraping along the
site. It tore away all the light work on the main

deck and then smashed into the paddle box. It ripped off a great part of the box and twisted back the buckets, and apparently was stopped by the shaft. The shaft did not break, but the crank shaft did.

Most of the passengers were aft on the port side. Then screams were heard on South street above the noise of the crash and they scurried in fright to the port side, forward. A deck hand ran into the crowil and grabbed two women who were on the point of jumping overboard. Life preservers were tossed about and Steven Flanagan, an insurance agent of 784 Broad street, Newark, a passenger, says that everybody was scared. The panic subsided shortly when the foot drifted off and the passengers found themselves still affost.

foat drifted off and the passengers found themselves still affoat.

The Palmer had cast off the float to offer assistance to the Gien. The rag C. P. Baymond, just starting for Astoria, hurried alongside and took off most of the pasengers and landed them at Jewell's wharf. Brooklyn. Capt. Crabbe thought the tug agreed to take him in tow, but he may have been inistaken. The Starin tug Vanderbilt was close behind the Raymond, and after taking off a man and a woman who were too excited to be kept aboard the Glen, took the Glen in tow and started for the Starin pier at the foot of Cortlandt street.

The Glen tied up at her pier an hour after the accident. The damage is about \$1.000. The men along South street who saw the collision think the tug's Captain was confused by the lights of two excursion barges that were nearly at the time.

A GIRL'S WARM BODY IN THE RIVER Drifted Up With the Tide on Hour After

the Gles Collision The body of a pretty girl about 20 years old apparently a Jewess, was found floating at the foot of Broome street in the East River at 10 o'clock last night.

Charles Smith of 17 Tompkins street was sit ting on the stringpiece when he noticed some thing white drifting up the river on the floor tide. As it came near he made it out to be woman's dress. The moon came out from be white face framed in dishevelled black hair.

Smith called Policeman Curran, and they got a boat and rowed out after the body. They found that it was still warm. They dragged is into the boat and pulled vigorously back to the place.

into the boat and pulled vigorously back to the pler.

The policeman sent a hurry call for an ambu lance. Pending its coming they tried to resus citate the girl. Surgeon Kronk of Gouverneu. Hospital examined her and said she was dead The body was taken to the Delancey street sta

tion.

She was about 5 feet 2 inches in height and she brown eyes and very black hair. She wore a polks-dot waist, a gingham apron, a black skirt, black stockings, and buttoned shees. Her teeth are pearly and regular, and her features

teeth are pearly and regular, and her leasures refined.

The police think that the girl jumped or fell-into the river several blocks below the place where the steambast Glen was run into. Her dress, inflated by the air, kept her afloat.

There was a report that one or more passen-gers on the Glen had jumped overboard, but it could not be traced to an eyewitness.

FOR DOCKING THEIR HORSES' TAILS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fellowen Morgan to be Prosecuted—Liable to a \$100 Fine. Col. E. S. Edwards, the Newark secretary and igent of the S. P. C. A., has apparently begun a crusade against all in that section of New Jersey who have had the tails of their horses docked. There are hundreds who would come under this weeping charge in Essex county alone, and many more in Morris county. Docked-tailed porses have been fashionable throughout this territory for years, and it was with dismay that nany of the owners of these animals learned, a few days ago, that summonses had been issued by Justice Rapp of Newark, at the instigation of Col. E. S. Edwards and the S. P. C. A., against Mr. and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan of Short Hills,

yesterday, citing Mr. and Mrs. Morgan to ap-pear before Justice Rapp on Monday morning to apawer to the char a maltreating one of their horses and causing the animal screet pain and suffering. The service was duly acknowledged by the Morgans. suffering. The service was duly acknowledged by the Morgans.

Col. Edwards said yesterday: "I acted on an individual complaint, which I received in the ordinary routine of my office. I do not care to reveal the name of the complainant for obvious reasons. This case is the first one brought under the law passed last winter in the interest of the society, and a penalty of \$100 can be imposed. It is a good law, for docking horses tails is abominably cruel. I know of no other injury to a horse which causes such suffering, and it is our purpose to prosecute in every case where a complaint is made.

The facts in this case are that about June 1 Mrs. Morgan, in her husband's absence, sent for Harry Watkins, a coachman employed by one of her relatives in Short Hills, and, it is said, employed him to dock the tail of one of the carriage horses, to make it a better match for its

employed him to dock the tail of one of the carriage horses, to make it a better match for its mate, which had a dicked tail. Watkins calls himself an expert in docking horses, I believe. However, we have information to show that he performed the operation in this case, and it is the only one on which we have any evidence.

"There is a summons issued for Watkins, but up to this afternoon he had not been found by the constable. This is not a criminal preceding under the law, but a civil suit, and the society gets half of the fine."

Col. Edwards usually conducts the prosecution himself in cases like this. He is well-known as a horseman in all of the trotting horse circuits, and bestows the energy of a true lover of horses upon all cases of cruelty which come under his observation.

It is believed that the fine will be paid without contention when the case comes up on Monday.

SUSPECTED OF MANY BURGLARIES.

Meyers's Specialty Said to Have Been Houses in the Millionaire District. A man who the police believe has committed nany burglaries in vacant houses in the mil lionaire district since the summer season began was arrested by Detective Sergeants Grady and Doran on Sunday morning, and has since oc cupied a cell at Police Headquarters. The prisoner is Robert Meyers, alias Meade, 21 year old, of 238 East 106th street.

Since July 1 a dozen or more houses above Fifty-ninth street, the occupants of which are out of town for the summer, have been broken into. In several cases the burglar left behind a jimmy and a hunting knife. Detective Ser geants Grady and Doran were standing early on

jimmy and a hunting knife. Detective Sergeants Grady and Doran were standing early on Sunday morning at Third avenue and Sixtleth street when they saw Meyers enter the basement of 237 East Sixtleth street. They pounced upon him and surprised him in the act of forcing the lock on the iron gate. He had with him a dark lantern, a jimmy, and a hunting knife. In his rooms the detectives found six silver knives, two pairs of opera glasses, a silver watch with a gold chain set with pearls, two carved ivory brooches, and a roil of black silk.

The house Meyers was attempting to rob is occupied by Joseph L. Buttenwieser, a real estate agent at 27 Pine street, who is at Sharon Springs with his family. Yesterday Mrs. Lydia Arnstein, who lives with her father, Mr. Vandenberg, at 158 East Sevenity-eighth street, and whose house was robbed on July 5 while he was at Asbury Park, identified the property recovered by the detectives as part of that taken from her house. Meyers was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court on her complaint and was held for trial. He is also suspected of having attempted to rob the house occupied by A. Gross at 3 East Ninety-second street on the night of July 11. In both instances the wires of the burgiar alarm were cut.

A Lineman Thrown from a Pole by as

Lineman Fred Platt, aged 29 years, while stringing the trolley wires of the Nassau Elec-Railroad Company on a pole in Rogers avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, received a severe shock, and, fulling from the pole, was inter-nally injured. He was taken to St. John's Hos-pital. The shock was caused through the en-tanglement of the wires with those of the Butler street trolley line.

Anthracite Coal Output.

The sales agents of the anthracite coal companies met yesterday and considered the proposition to reduce the July output, which fixed at 3,500,000 tens at the June meeting. The companies which have no Western outlet da-manded a restriction, but nothing was done in the matter. Any company which restricts pro-duction must do so independently of the other companies.

Where Yesterday's Pires Were, . M.-10, 12 Elizabeth street, Abraham Bioomherg P. M.-1:50, 1,391 Second avenue, Jacob Weiseber mage \$60: 6:50, 50 Lispenard street, J. Lowey & ... damage \$1.50; 6:55, 58 Ludlow street, Lawis news, in damage: 8:56, 228 East Third street, Edon Schusterman, damage slight: 6:15, 98 Christon rect, Max Gunnang, damage 17ffling.

CONFERREES CAN'T AGREE.

LONG FIGHT PROBABLE OVER THE TARIFF RILL

Reports Will Be Made to Both Houses Today-Mouse Bemocrats Complain of the "Dictation" of the Senate-Louisiann Senators Active Quay May Fillbuster. WARHINGTON, July 17 .- All the Senate and

use members of the conference committee on the Tariff bill held a meeting to-day for the irst time since they were appointed on July 7. Early in the day the Republican members wer notified to be present at the room of the Senate Committee on Finance and the fourteen conferrees remained in session for about one hour. The purpose of the meeting was ostensi-bly to confer about the bill, but actually it was to give an opportunity to announce that the Democratic conferrees who had been in consultation for two weeks were unable to agree. It is generally thought that this action is prelim mary to a report to-morrow of a general disagreement.

The Democratic conferrees, through Senator Voorhees, confessed to the Republicans that there was a serious disagreement with regard to very many of the Senate amendments, but mentioned only a few of them. The principal ftems in dispute, it is understood, are sugar, coal, from ore, lead ore, steel rails, cutlery, and some parts of the cotton and woollen schedule A somewhat general and informal discussion took place, and Chairman Wilson, who was present although suffering greatly from a neuralgic attack, jokingly suggested that a report be made that would give the name of the Sen ator responsible for each amendment in dispute. This was thought to be a good idea until Mr Reed sarcastically asked how they would manage to report the name of the guilty Senator re sponsible for the changes in the sugar schedule. This pertinent inquiry caused Prof. Wilson's joke to be lost sight of, and the deliberations of the conference were resumed with due serious-

If a general disagreement is reported it simply mean that the tariff conferrees have made no headway whatever during the two weeks that they have been in consultation, and that there is a seemingly hopeless deadlock between the House and the Senate. The idea of the managers of the conference in making such a report is probably to give Chairman Wilson in opportunity to explain to the House the details of the disagreement, and permit the House, if it sees fit, to indulge in a debate and instruct the conference what course to pursue at future sessions. If this programme is not followed the report will accomplish nothing whatever, as the conference will be continued necessarily on the same basis of disagreement that now exists, and according to both the Senate and House conferrees there now appears to be no way of effecting a reconciliation.

The House Democrats, especially those who are not members of the conference committee, are very bitter in what they denounce as the dictation of the Senate, and say that they would prefer to have the Tariff bill beaten altogether than to yield the vital principles of the Wilso bill which were emasculated while the bill was in the Senate. It is very well known that the Senate conferrees take the ground that they cannot recede from the amendments made to the bill by the Senate, if for no other reason than that the margin of Democratic votes in the Senate favorable to the bill is so small that if any important changes are made the bill will be defeated. Buring the last day or two the d. During the last day or two the agents and representatives of the Sugar Trust, the Whiskey Trust, the Iron, Coal, Lead, and other trusts have been unusually active, and are using every argument possible to induce the Senate conferrees to stand for the bill as it passes the Senate. They are so favorably impresse with the assurance given them that they are confident that all the important amendments the basis of the report of the disagreement from the conference committee, will be allowed to stand as they are. This opinion is endorsed by the shrewdest and best informed of the Democratic Senators.

in member of the conference con mittee said this afternoon that they were not in-vited by the Democratic conferrees to go over the bill in detail, and as it has been agreed to report a general disagreement there is nothing for them to do but acquiesce. This Senator said further that when the Democratic conferrees are ready to report a disagreement on different specified items of the bill the Republican con errees will exercise their right to go over the bill from the beginning to the end and make sugto what amendments should be adopted and what rejected. This the Republicar senator thought would consume at least a week, and altogether the prospect of the adoption of report of the conference committee at an early lay is not bright.

Senator Quay gave the Democratic Senators another scare to-day by withdrawing his re-quest made during the discussion of the Tariff bill for unanimous consent to print the unde livered portions of his 200-column speech in the congressional Record. The request was granted, and the Senator afterward explained to his friends that he might wish to address the Senate a few more times when the tariff question omes up again on the report of the conference committee. At the time the Democratic Senators were attempting to get the Tariff bill to a vote Senator Quay gave hem considerable trouble by bobbing up at critical moments with an additional section of its speech, and it is thought that he now has some ulterior object in view in keeping his speech open. The Senator by his vote saved the ugar schedule from amendment, and it is thought that if it comes back from the conference committee in shape unsatisfactory to him he will not hesitate to resort to filibustering to force the Democrate to terms.

Senator Murphy is expected here to-morrow and his attitude toward the bill is regarded with some apprehension, as it is said to be the intention of the conferrees to make a reduction in the duties on various articles in which his New York constituents are interested, especially in the matter of collars and cuffs. Senator Murphy. as is well known, is not warmly devoted to the Tariff bill, and it is thought that if any of the amendments adopted at his suggestion should be changed he would not hesitate to join Senator Hill in voting against the passage of the

The Louisiana Senators are again active in attempting to right what they consider to be the wrong that was done them by the Senate in refusing to restore the bounty clause in the McKinley bill, and they have been reënforced by a delegation of Louisianians and Texans. who will insist upon that provision of the bill ontinuing the Hawaiian sugar treaty of 1875 in force.

The House members generally talk with great oundence of their ability to bring the Senate inferrees to terms, but there is every indication that all of the important amendments to the bill made by the Senate, and now in dispute, will be agreed to in order that the very slim majority by which the bill passed that body on July 8 can be held together. The House conferrees appreciate that under the circumstances it must be the Senate bill or no bill, and they are therefore getting themselves into a proper state of mind to accept the inevitable

Plotted to Kill Morocco's Sultan TANGERS, July 17 .- A despatch from Mequinez says that the ex-Grand Vizier Halfi Amasti, his brother, Mohammed Screir, ex-Minister of War, and two other court officials have been arrested for plotting to murder the Sultan.

LAWYER STEIN VINDICATED.

Dismissal of the Indictment Charging His with Perjury at Bonnelly's Trial. Judge Cowing in the General Sessions Court vesterday dismissed the indictment charging

Lawyer Myer J. Stein with perjury at the trial of Michael Donnelly for shooting at P. J. Mc-Ardle in the Court of Common Pleas. Assistant District Attorney Weeks made this endorsemen on the indictment: Since the finding of this indictment I have

made such examination as has satisfied me that on April 24, 1894, the day of the shooting, this defendant did take out of the court room a revolver similar in character to the one he pre-sented at the trial. Although I am still satisfied that the one produced was not shipped from the factory in Springfield, Mass., until June 16, I am also satisfied from thorough examination that the defendant did not make the substitution. and I am of the opinion, in view of the facts now in possession of the people, that it would be unjust to place the defendant on trial, and I, therefore, recommend the dismissal of the in

Mr. Stein's counsel, W. F. Howe, asked We understand that Mr. Stein goes out of this court without a spot or stain on his fair

fame as a lawyer or a man?" "Certainly," replied Judge Cowing. "And I'm glad the District Attorney has taken this

CHASED HIS FATHER WITH A GUN. It West Of and the Young Man Died Three

Wentworth, a native of Northfield, living on the nountain about four miles from the Old Street, killed himself last night while chasing his father, John P. Wentworth, with a gun. About 7 o'clock last evening Wentworth quarrelled with Eugene Lavelle, a young Frenchman, over some hens. The fathe lives nearer the village, came by the son's house, and said to the son;

"Let the boy alone; you've been drinking too much cider." The son was irritated by the words of the father, and there was a fist fight in which the father got the worst of it. The son rushed into his ho ise and took his shot gun and started

with it for his father. He aimed a blow with the butt of the gun for the father's head. The old man dodged, and, in ome way, the gun was discharged, and the charge of shot lodged in the young man's abdo-men. Three hours later he died.

TRUST BANKS? NOT HE!

So Farmer Kingsley Put His Money in a Teapot-The Thief Left the Pot. FORESTVILLE, N. Y., July 16 .- John B. Kingsley of this place recently sold his farm to Ower Houck. Last Tuesday Houck gave Kingsley a check for \$800, part payment of the purcha

noney. Houck advised Kingsley to leave the money for the check in the bank. "Not much!" said Farmer Kingsley. "Idon't trust banks these days." He drew the money on the check, took it home

and put it in a teapot, and placed the teapot on shelf above the head of his bed. It was there all right when Farmer Kingsley went to bed Saturday night. Sunday folks didn't see anything of Farmer Kingsley, which was strange, as he was always early astir. By and by a neighbor went to Kingsley's house and found the farmer bound hand and foot in his bed. He was in a dazed condition. On the floor near the bed was a large apone. It small of chloroform. The mander is believe between the contained was gune. The teapot with the \$800 it contained was gune. The teapot was subsequently found in the yard. The money hasn't been found yet, and there is no clue to who it was that chloroformed and robbed the farmer who would not trust banks when he had a teapot to keep his money in. Saturday night. Sunday folks didn't see

ROBERT MONROE KNOCKED OUT After Beating His Mother-in-law with a

Lamp and Stabbing a Hotel Man. SAVVILLE, L. I., July 17. Robert Monroe, foraerly manager for his brother George Monroe, the actor, who won laurels of a certain sort in 'My Aunt Bridget," knocked his mother-inlaw, Mrs. Fitzgerald, down with a lighted lamp ed-ale party last night, then stabbed William Harris, a hotel keeper, and was later

adly pounded in a third row. The lamp struck Mrs. Fitzgerald in the head, and she is in a serious condition. Monroe, after knocking her out went to Harris's hotel, where

knocking her out went to Harris's hotel, where he was joined by friends. Just what started the row which followed no one who knows will say. During the fighting Harris was out in several places. A long gash under his neck barely missed the jugular vein.

After the party left the hotel a row began over an old grudge of long standing. Phil Daily and Peter Randall set upon Monroe, and were savagely pounding him when William A. Raymor and Charles Eldridge came to his rescue. Warrants were sworn out for the three men, and all but Monroe were put under bonds to appear for trial next week. Monroe's physician said Monroe was too badly injured to appear. He is in bed at a hotel under the charge of a deputy sheriff.

A WOMAN JURY FIXER.

Judge Baker of Chicago Discharges a Jure Because of Attempted Bribery. CHICAGO, July 17. Judge Baker to-day dis charged the jury which has been trying the condemnation suit of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company against Warren Springer berause of an attempt to bribe them. after the opening of the court the Judge called the jury into his room, and, after submitting cach member to an examination, announced that owing to the action of a woman who said she represented Springer, and who had visited the families of several of the jurors and made improper offers to them, he felt it to be his duty to discharge the jury from further consideration of the case. He added, however, that he had no evidence of any questionable act of any juror and complimented them on their bearing.

The property sought to be condemned is valued, according to the evidence so far given on behalf of Springer, at \$700,000.

FUTURE OF THE UNIONISTS.

Mr. Chamberiain Thinks They Will Rejot LONDON, July 17.-Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, presiding at a private conference of Unionists at Hirmingham to-day, spoke very hopefully of an ultimate reunion of the Liberal party, t which he said events were plainly pointing. In the circumstances he advised his colleagues t

modify their tone and attitude toward the Glad-

stonians.

A LUCKY BABY. A Russway Horse Upset Its Carriage, but It Fell Out of Harm's Reach.

Dr. R. H. Dinnegar's horse ran away in Monne Vernon yesterday morning. There was nobody in the wagon. The horse upset the wagon and tore away the fore wheels. With the wheels banging at his basis he reached Depot place. A colored nurse girl was wheeling J. H. Cowham's baby on the walk in front of Mr. Cowham's restaurant. The horse dashed on the walk upset the baby's carriage, and dragged a whool over it.

over it.

The baby was thrown out, but landed beyond
the reach of the horse's heels, and escaped with
only a slight bruise on the side of the head.

Milittle on Guard at Gawege.

Oswgoo, N. Y., July 17.-The strike of the ongshoremen is still on here. The Fortyighth Separate Company, National Guard, depaty sheriffs, and police are guarding the prop erty and protecting the men at work on the Stangard Oil dock. A bunch of waste, well oiled, was found under a lumber pile near the vicinity of last night's fire. The Syracuse mi-litia have been telegraphed to hold themselves ready to move as a moment's notice.

Belayed Pacific Mails Arrive. The long delayed Pacific mails of June 28, 29, and 30 and July 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9 arrived here yesterday. The only mail now missing is that

DEBS WOULDN'T TAKE BAIL

The Labor Leader Preferred Jail to Freedom.

SENT TO PRISON FOR CONTEMPT.

Telegrams Produced in Court that Bebs Sent After the Injunction Not to Interfere with Inter-State Trame Was Served on Rim-Judge Seamans Says Contempt Was Committed, and He Orders Deba and Companious Put Under \$3,000 Bonds Security Offered, but Debs Refused It-More Strike Violence in the West-Trains Are Moving Again in California.

CHICAGO, July 17.-Eugene V. Debe of the American Railway Union and his cabinet, Vice-President George W. Howard, General Secretary Sylvester Kelliber, and L. W. Rogers, Chairman of the Executive Committee, were taken to the county jail this afternoon and incarcerated as prisoners of the United States for violation of the injunction issued on July 2 by Judges Woods and Grosscup restraining them from combining and conspiring to hinder inter-State commerce traffic or the movement NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 17 .- George P.

of United States mails. The imprisonment of the chiefs of the new railway union was not arbitrary. Although based on what the court regarded as an open and defiant violation of orders previously issued from its jurisdiction, an opportunity to the defendants for securing ball for their appearance in court next week. This proposition, pearance was rejected by Debs. Bondsmen alfrom its jurisdiction, an opportunity was given however, was rejected by Debs. Bondsmen al-most without limit offered their aid and support to the union leaders, but their overtures were declined and the prisoners were taken to jail and locked up. There they will remain until Monday morning next.

The report that additional proceedings were to be taken by the Federal authorities against Debs and his associate officers brought a big crowd to the United States Circuit Court room in the Government building. Just before Judge Seaman of Milwaukee, who had been tele-graphed to hold court in the absence of Judge Grosscup, took his seat on the bench, the spare form of Debs loomed up in the doorway. He was accompanied by his brother Theodore and by W. W. Erwin, the criminal lawyer of St. Paul; W. A. Shoemaker of St. Paul, Mr. Erwin's law associate; S. S. Gregory of this city, who was the leading counsel of Prendergast in the lunacy proceedings that followed the assassin's conviction, and who has been retained cial counsel for the union. They took seats in

the front row of chairs inside the bar.
"We are here of our own volition," said Debe to a reporter. "An appearance should be entered to-day to one of the injunctions issued against us, but we were advised that this formality would be postponed. However, as there were stories affoat that contempt or other proeedings might be instituted to-day, we thought it best to put in a voluntary appearance to save any trouble or annoyance in the way of finding us elsewhere."

As soon as the Court had disposed of a few minor motions Mr. Gregory stepped to the bar and said that in the case of Debs and others the defendants had been required to enter an appearance to-day and one of them at least had responded. It was also understood that other applications were to be made in behalf of the Sovernment, and it was therefore desirable . that counsel should understand whether the hearing was to go on or stand over indefinitely. Judge Seaman responded that he was prepared to take up the case as soon as District Attorney Milchrist was ready, and the counsel retired to

consult that official. At 11 o'clock District Attorney Milchrist, acompanied by Edwin Walker, special counsel for the Government, and by George R. Peck, special counsel for the Santa Fé Railroad, appeared, and Judge Seaman ordered that the

marking to Mr. Walker: "The situation is such that your matter

should be taken up at once." Mr. Walker then opened the proceedings proper with a statement. He said that he was lesirous of presenting to the Court information against certain persons on behalf of the United States Government, and to sek that a writ of attachment be issued for the persons named. In addition another information was offered in behalf of the Atchison, Topeka and santa Fé road, this road being in the hands of United States receivers. The informs. ion in behalf of the Government, he said, set forth that on July 2 Judges Wood and Grosscup issued an injunction restraining Debs and his associates from interfering with inter-State commerce, or with the transportation of United States mails, or from exercising terror or vio-lence against railroad employees engaged in their work. Personal service of this injuncti was made on the defendants, but in spite of is they concluded to call out men, and ordere strikes on lines within the city of Chicago and

the district adjacent to and within the jurisdic tion of the Court. This violation had continued daily, and is night be said hourly, and the Government desired such action and such punishment as the Court might see fit. The information was then read by District Attorney Milchrist. It quoted scores of telegrams sent by Debs after the injunction had been issued. These have never been published, and were secured from a telegraph company by the recent order of the Court. some were addressed to Phelan, the Cincinnati organizer just sentenced for contempt by Judge Taft; others to C. McAuliffe, at Milwaukee, others to Livingston, Mont.; others to employee of the Chicago, Hurlington and Quincy, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Big Four, and Santa Fd railroads. All urged men to go out and stay ut. One despatch read:

"It will take more injunctions to move trains. This was addressed to W. F. Smith, Grand

Junction, Col. Another despatch said: Do not be frightened by troops, injunctions, or the subsidized press. Call your men out. This is a contest of plutocracy against the masses, and we will win and protect our sup-

porters," This was another specimen:

Erle systems:

To Court Head, South Butte, Mon.;
"The General Managers are weakening, If strike is not settled in forty-right hours com-plete paralysis will follow. Potatoes and ice are out of sight. Save your money and buy a gun.

"E. V. DEBS." The following telegram was sent to seven persons on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, thirty on the Union Pacific, thirty on the Northern Pacific, twenty-four on the Santa Fé, seven on the Illinois Central, seven respectively on the Hock the Wabash, five on the Chicago and Alton, two on the Burlington, seven on the Chicago and Great Western, seven on the Big Four, and six divided between the Wisconsin Central, Michigan Central, and two each on the Monon and

"Cutcago, July 6. We have assurance that within forty-eight hours every labor organiza-tion in this country will come to our rescue, The fight is on, and our men are acquitting them selves like heroes. Here and there is one weakening, but our cause is strengthened by a dozen going out in his place. Every true man must quit now, and remain out until the fight is won. There can be no half-way ground. Mcn. must be either for us or against us. He not falter in this hour. Stand erect. Processes